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The Analysis of Change and Persistence in German Society:
The German Census of Occupations as a New Data Base

0. Foreword

Recently historians and sociologists have taken increased interest in the study of German society during the last two centuries¹. But quantitative analyses of societal developments in Germany in the nineteenth and twentieth century are quite rare. This is the more astonishing as there is a data base which offers a number of possibilities for quantitative analyses: the German census of occupations. Not the least of the reasons for lack of interest in the German census of occupations are the problems confronting the handling of the vast statistical tables of the published census volumes. The purpose of this article is to illustrate the scope of the German census of occupations, to point out to its problems and to formulate some questions which were not raised up to now and which could be answered by analysing the German census data. The argument will be that a preparation of these data for machine-readable use will create a new data base which allows new research questions.

¹ Studies which were carried out before 1976 are recorded in: Wehler, Hans-Ulrich, *Bibliographie zur modernen deutschen Sozialgeschichte*, and in: Wehler, Hans-Ulrich, *Bibliographie zur modernen deutschen Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, both Göttingen 1976. The Study of German Society in the past has gained a lot of interest from quantitative historians in Germany. This is one of the results of the survey, QUANTUM carried out in the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and the German-speaking parts of Switzerland. See: Bick, Wolfgang, et al., QUANTUM DOKUMENTATION. *Quantitative Geschichtswissenschaft 1977/Quantitative History 1977*, Stuttgart 1977, and by the same authors: *Quantitative History in Transition*, *Social Science Information*, 16 (1976), pp. 679–714.

1. Background

Among German historians, the census of occupations is a rarely used statistical source for describing German economy and society in the past². The usual approach has been the attempt to describe change in the occupational structure as a part of social change in Germany³. Mostly, these studies cover only one geographical and/or political/administrative unit: entire Germany, or entire German states, e. g. Prussia, Bavaria, etc., or smaller regions. Comparisons across unit-boundaries are neglected. Besides, these studies often restrict themselves to analyses of specific dates or short periods of time in the past. Research that deals with longer time spans is rare as well, and, if carried out, uses only selected information for time comparisons. This use of data from the census of occupations, either focussing on the nation state and/or neglecting comparisons across boundaries, resulted on a research bias, which left out important within-nation variations. It also led to misinterpretations due to lack of analyses over long periods of time. Preparation of the census data for machine-readable use will permit systematic comparisons across boundaries and over time. Moreover the census data processed into machine-readable form will permit cross-tabulation of variables which are not now available for sophisticated analyses and which cannot be used for answering elaborated research questions.

2. The History of the German Census of Occupations

The first comprehensive German census of occupations covering the entire German population was carried out in 1882⁴. Earlier occupational surveys were carried out by the German states only. Although German occupational surveys are known since the eighteenth century⁵, only nineteenth- and twentieth-century data are preserved

² Gustav Schmoller was one of the first to use data from occupational censuses: Schmoller, Gustav, *Zur Geschichte der deutschen Kleingewerbe im 19. Jahrhundert*, Halle 1870. Among sociologists, the most prominent example for the use of census data is Theodor Geiger's analysis of the 1925 occupational census: Geiger, Theodor, *Die soziale Schichtung der Deutschen Volkes*, Stuttgart 1932.

³ See the compilation of imperial statistics by Hohorst, Gerd, et al., *Sozialgeschichtliches Arbeitsbuch. Materialien zur Statistik des Kaiserreiches 1870–1914*, München 1975.

⁴ See: Fürst, Gerhard, *Wandlungen im Programm und in den Aufgaben der amtlichen Statistik in den letzten 100 Jahren*, in: *Statistisches Bundesamt (ed.), Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft 1872–1972*, Stuttgart 1972, pp. 13–82.

⁵ For a history of the pre-1860 Prussian Statistics see: Boeckh, Richard, *Die geschichtliche*

and accessible in a way that allows their preparation for machine analysis. But as almost all of the pre-1882 surveys were carried out for administrative purposes only, the recorded informations were partially published, mostly in publications of statisticians from the state statistical offices that carried out the surveys or compiled the data from the conducting institutions, the local state authorities. Although no extensive archive research has been carried out as yet, it is to be assumed that most of the manuscript schedules have been destroyed, either by the authorities themselves or during the Second World War. There are some manuscript schedules in local archives which have been used for research, for example from the Rhineland area⁶, but the number of preserved manuscript schedules seems to be too small for preparation of a data file covering more than a few cities and counties. This means that a machine-readable census-data file for the pre-1882 censuses of occupations has to be based on published census material, if no further census material can be discovered by intensive archive investigations.

Before the foundation of the German empire in 1871 the results of occupational surveys have been published separately by a number of German States. For the introductory purpose of this paper, only the comprehensive published tables of the Prussian Censuses of occupations from the census years 1849, 1855, and 1858 will be dealt with.

The first census of occupations which covered the entire German population was carried out in 1882. Subsequent censuses of occupations were carried out in 1895, 1907, 1921, 1933, and 1939. The results of each year's census was published in a number of folio-volumes for each census year⁷. The survey and the publication of the results usually involved considerable work: For the 1895 census of occupations (and of industrial establishments) 41.6 million questionnaires were distributed, 1600 people were employed for compiling the data and for calculating the tables, and it is estimated that, including helping family members of the employees, some 6500 people took part in the preparation of the data for publication.

Entwicklung der amtlichen Statistik des preußischen Staates, Berlin 1863. Further information on Prussian statistics of this period is given by: Kaufhold, Karl-Heinrich, Inhalt und Probleme einer preußischen Gewerbestatistik von 1860, in: Wirtschaftliche und soziale Strukturen im säkularen Wandel. Festschrift für Wilhelm Abel zum 70. Geburtstag, Bog, Ingomar, et al. (eds.), Vol. 3, Hannover 1976, pp. 707–719.

⁶ See for example: Hoth, Wolfgang, Die Industrialisierung einer rheinischen Gewerbestadt – Dargestellt am Beispiel Wuppertal, Köln 1975.

⁷ Rauchberg, Heinrich, Die Berufs- und Gewerbezahlung im Deutschen Reich vom 14. Juni 1895, Berlin 1901, p. 29.

3. The Prussian Census of Occupations 1849, 1855 and 1858⁸

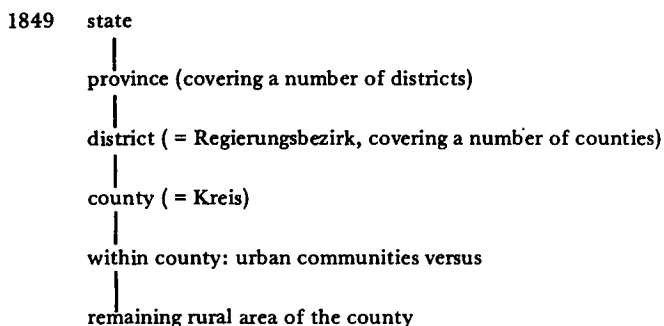
The published tables show the number of masters, journeymen, apprentices, and assistants for recorded occupation within specific administrative units. The number of occupations recorded was in

1849: 243⁹

1855: 271

1858: 325

The figures for each occupation were aggregated on different levels:



The system of occupational categories, used in the Prussian censuses of occupations of the first half of the nineteenth century was also used in the censuses of 1882, 1895, and 1907 census. This system, which was heavily discussed in statistical literature of that time¹⁰, was abolished with the 1925 census. In theory the classifica-

⁸ — Tabellen und amtliche Nachrichten über den preußischen Staat für das Jahr 1849. Vol. 5: Die Gewerbe-Tabelle enthaltend: Die mechanischen Künstler und Handwerker, bei denen der Meister mit Gehülfen arbeitet, die Anstalten und Unternehmungen zum literarischen Verkehr gehörig, die Handelsgewerbe, die Schifffahrt, das Fracht- und Lohnfuhrwesen, die Gast- und Schankwirtschaft, die Civilbeamten in Staatsdiensten, die Kommunalbeamten, die ländlichen Erwerbs-Verhältnisse sowie die Handarbeiter und das Gesinde, für 1849 und 1852, Berlin 1854; — Tabellen und amtliche Nachrichten über den preußischen Staat für das Jahr 1855, Berlin 1858; — Tabellen und amtliche Nachrichten über den preußischen Staat für das Jahr 1858, Berlin 1860.

⁹ A table from the 1849 census of occupations is displayed in Appendix I.

¹⁰ Rauchberg, Berufszählung, pp. 1–18; Losch, H., Berufsprobleme und berufsstatistische Probleme, in: Württembergische Jahrbücher für Statistik und Landeskunde (1919/20), pp. 259–267; Meerwarth, Rudolf, Nationalökonomie und Statistik, Berlin und Leipzig 1925, pp. 28–108; Fürst, Gerhard, Zur Methode der deutschen Berufsstatistik, Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv, 19 (1929), pp. 1–29.

tion system used before the First World War was based on „pure“ occupational categories, but in reality it was a mixed system: Some occupations were denominated „purely“ occupationally (e. g. baker, blacksmith, etc.), some were categories of goods and articles specific occupations sold or produced (e. g. millinery), and some denominated the business establishments, certain occupations held or ran (e. g. mill, pharmacy, etc.).

4. The Imperial Census of Occupations 1882 – 1895 – 1908 – 1925 – 1933 – 1939¹¹

The picture shown by the imperial census of occupations is quite different from that one gets from the early Prussian census. The number of occupations recorded by the surveys increased dramatically

1882: more than 6000 occupations

1895: more than 7000 occupations

1907: more than 8000 occupations

1925: not yet known

1933: not yet known

1939: not yet known

Before entering the published statistical tables, the mass of recorded occupations was grouped according to specific classification rules. The classification system was based, firstly, on broad economic sectors („Berufsabteilungen“) and, secondly, subsumed occupational classes („Berufsarten“) under these „Berufsabteilungen“.

¹¹ — Berufsstatistik nach der allgemeinen Berufszählung vom 5. Juni 1882, Statistik des deutschen Reiches, N. F., Vols. 2–4;

— Berufs- und Gewerbebezahlung vom 14. Juni 1895, Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, N.F., Vols. 102–111 (census of occupations only);

— Berufs- und Betriebsstatistik vom 12. Juni 1907 — Berufsstatistik, Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, Vols. 202–211;

— Berufszählung. Die berufliche und soziale Gliederung der Bevölkerung des Deutschen Reiches (1925 census of occupations), Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, Vols. 402–408;

— Die berufliche und soziale Gliederung der Bevölkerung in den Ländern und Landesteilen. Volks-, Berufs- und Betriebszählung vom 16. 6. 1933, Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, Vols. 455–457;

— Volks-, Berufs- und Betriebszählung vom 17. 5. 1939, Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, Vols. 555–557.

The „Berufsabteilungen“ for the 1895 census were:

- A. Agriculture
- B. Mining, Building, Industry, Different Branches of Industry
- C. Trade
- D. Unskilled Labor and Domestic Services
- E. Civil and Military Services and (=including) Professions
- F. Without Occupation

According to the lines of theses „Berufsabteilungen“, some thousand occupations were subsumed under a few hundred occupational classes (e.g. 207 occupational classes for the 1895 census) in the following way¹²:

A. Agriculture	C. Trade
Occupational Class („Berufsart“) A1	Occupational Class C1
Occupational Class A2	...
...	...
...	Occupational Class C _n
Occupational Class A _n	
	D.
B. Mining etc.	...
Occupational Class B1	...
...	
...	E.
Occupational Class B _n	...
	...
	F.
	...
	...

On the first fifty pages of the volumes of each census year, the coding scheme for recording occupations is given.

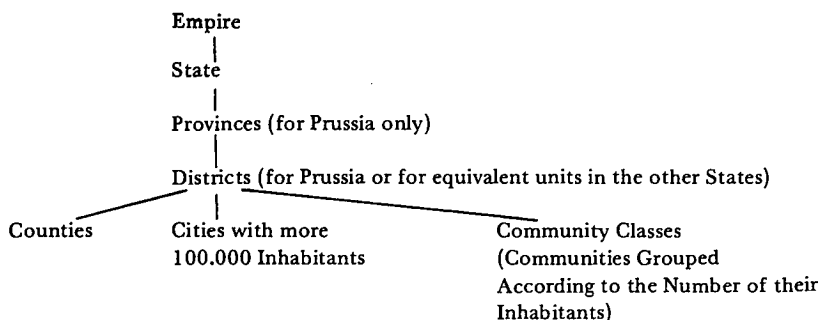
Data for the following variables were entered into the published tables for recorded „Berufsabteilung“ and for recorded „Berufsart“:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Chief Occupation | 6. Age Groupings |
| 2. Additional Occupation | 7. Employees of People Listed under 1. |
| 3. Occupational Status | 8. Without Occupation |
| 4. Personal Status | 9. (Since 1907) Place of Birth |
| 5. Sex | |

This scheme changed somewhat from the 1882 census to the 1939 census, but its general structure was kept unchanged until 1939.

¹² A page from the 1895-coding-scheme is displayed in Appendix II.

Information for each „Berufsabteilung“ and „Berufsart“ was entered into the tables for the following geographical and/or political/administrative units (i. e. levels of aggregation):



Information for the complete list of variables were displayed for the higher aggregation levels only, on the county level only the data for variables 1 (chief occupation) and 2 (additional occupation) was given in the published tables.

5. Problems

5.1 Compatibility Problems

As mentioned above, the rules for classifying occupations were changed for the 1925 and later censuses of occupations. The classification system used from 1882 to 1907 grouped single occupations according to broader occupational groups („Berufszugehörigkeit“). Although there were deviations from this principle – occupations were grouped according to goods sold or produced or according to business or industrial establishments individuals ran or were attached to – occupations were in general grouped along the lines of occupational activities. From the 1925 census on, occupations were grouped primarily according to types of industrial or business establishments individuals were attached to („Betriebszugehörigkeit“)¹³. This involved substantial alterations of the classification system, so that a file of continuous indicators of change across the 1907–1925 line cannot be established. It is to be

¹³ Fürst, Methode, pp. 9–13.

assumed that the same applies to an incorporation of occupational census data from the pre-imperial period. The compatibility problems involved in a continuous data file from the first half of the nineteenth century to 1907 allows only the possibility of establishing two files for the period concerned.

5.2 Boundary Problems

The establishment of a continuous data file for the entire period from the first half of the nineteenth century to 1939 is further aggravated by changes of the boundaries of the units for which data were recorded. Although results of intensive research on boundary changes within Germany are not yet available, it appears — after a *prima facie* survey of the problems involved¹⁴ — that major boundary changes took place in the sixties and seventies of the nineteenth century and between 1910 and 1920.

These boundary problems and the compatibility problems indicate the necessity of establishing three files of continuous census data instead of one file. The establishment of a data file for the first half of the nineteenth century, a second file for the years 1882–1907, and a third file for the years 1925 to 1939.

6. The Census of Occupations as a New Data Base for Answering Questions about German Society in the Past

Two possibilities of analysis that a machine-readable set of occupational census data will allow, have been mentioned already: time series analysis and comparisons across boundaries. Besides that, research questions about society in German history that have only been sketched could be answered. The notion of Germany as a nation which was dominated in its past by sharp regional differentiation — a notion often postulated but rarely investigated¹⁵ — will be the focus of research based on occupational data. Aspects of a social ecology which have important implications for de-

¹⁴ During the period concerned all political/administrative units changed.

¹⁵ Among historians, especially scholars from economic history recognize this problem. See: Tipton Jr., Frank B., *Regional Variations of Germany during the Nineteenth Century*, Middleton/Conn. 1976.

termining personal experiences and for influencing individual behaviour could be analyzed¹⁶.

The more specific questions that could be answered by data from the censuses of occupations as a machine-readable data file are about

- the differentiation of the occupational structure in general;
- the concentration of occupational classes in urban or in rural areas or in certain states or regions;
- the configurations of primary and additional occupations;
- occupations and mean family size;
- female labor.

This list is of course incomplete and does not elaborate theoretical interconnections. Its purpose is that of this entire article: to find paths through a vast research field. Further efforts, hopefully in cooperation with others who puzzle over the same problems will follow to make these paths into broad avenues.

¹⁶ Among sociologists Erwin K. Scheuch and Ralf Dahrendorf pointed out to these problems: Scheuch, Erwin K., *Continuity and Change in German Social Structure*, in: Kissinger, Henry A. (ed.), *In Search of Germany*, mimeo., Cambridge/Mass., Harvard Center for International Affairs 1966, pp. 82–207 and 762–818. Dahrendorf, Ralf, *Gesellschaft und Demokratie in Deutschland*, München 1968.

Appendix I: Table from the 1849 Prussian Census of Occupations

N a m e n der Kreise.		Städte und plattes Land.	Mechanische Künstler und Handwerker.									
			Steinsetzer oder Plünsterer.		Schornsteinfeger.		Töpfer und Ofen- Fabrikanten, auch Verfertiger von irdenem Geschirr.		Glaser und Glaschleifer.		Bilder-, Blumen- Porzellanmaler, Daguerretypisten und Koloristen.	
			Meister, oder für eigene Rechnung arbeitende Personen.	Helfen und Lehrlinge.	Zahl des für eigene Rechnung arbeitenden Personen.	Helfen und Lehrlinge.	Meister, oder für eigene Rechnung arbeitende Personen.	Helfen und Lehrlinge.	Meister, oder für eigene Rechnung arbeitende Personen.	Helfen und Lehrlinge.	Zahl des für eigene Rechnung arbeitenden Personen.	Helfen und Lehrlinge.
XV. Regierungsbezirk Magdeburg.												
		75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	
Kalbe.	Schönebeck . . .	1	2	1	3	3	5	6	1	"	"	
	Kalbe a.d.Saale . . .	"	"	1	1	2	4	4	2	"	"	
	Aken	"	"	"	"	2	1	2	"	"	"	
	Barby	1	2	1	1	4	7	2	1	"	"	
	Gr. Salze	2	11	"	"	1	1	2	"	"	"	
	Stassfurt	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	
	Plattes Land . . .	"	4	"	"	2	2	2	"	"	"	
Summe		4	19	4	5	14	20	19	5	"	"	
Wanzleben.	Egeln	"	"	1	1	5	7	1	"	"	"	
	Wanzleben	1	3	1	2	"	"	3	"	1	"	
	Seehausen	"	"	"	"	3	1	3	"	"	"	
	Halmersleben	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	
	Plattes Land . . .	2	14	1	1	1	"	2	1	"	"	
Summe		3	17	3	4	9	8	10	1	1	"	
Magdeburg.	Magdeburg	6	26	3	13	6	11	34	31	12	3	
	Vorstadt Neu- stadt	1	18	"	"	1	"	3	3	1	"	
	Vorstadt Sü- denburg	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	9	
	Summe	7	45	3	13	7	11	38	35	14	12	
Wollmirstädt.	Wollmirstädt	"	"	2	4	1	1	3	2	"	"	
	Plattes Land . . .	1	6	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	
Summe		1	6	2	4	1	1	5	2	"	"	
Oschersleben.	Oschersleben	"	"	2	2	1	3	5	2	"	"	
	Wegeleben	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	
	Gröningen	"	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	
	Kroppenstädt	1	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	
	Schwanebeck	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	
	Plattes Land . . .	"	"	1	"	1	1	2	"	"	"	
Summe		1	3	4	2	2	4	13	2	"	"	
Aschersleben.	Quedlinburg	1	5	3	4	1	"	6	1	1	"	
	Aschersleben	1	5	1	2	"	"	4	2	2	"	
	Kochstädt	"	"	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	
	Plattes Land . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	
Summe		2	10	5	7	2	"	12	3	3	"	
Wernigerode.	Wernigerode	2	2	1	3	2	2	5	1	"	"	
	Plattes Land . . .	1	2	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	
	Summe	3	4	1	3	2	2	9	1	"	"	
Halberstadt.	Halberstadt	1	21	1	4	3	2	9	5	4	"	
	Ostervick	"	5	2	"	"	"	3	1	"	"	
	Hornburg	"	"	"	"	3	3	3	"	1	"	
	Derenburg	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	
	Dardeshelm	"	"	1	1	1	1	2	"	"	"	
	Plattes Land . . .	2	18	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	
Summe		3	44	5	6	7	6	20	6	5	"	
In den 49 Städten		27	124	46	70	101	108	199	72	26	15	
In den 14 Kreisen des platten Landes		7	57	7	3	29	36	53	6	3	7	
Im ganzen Regierungsbezirke		34	181	53	73	130	144	252	78	29	22	
XVI. Regierungsbezirk Merseburg.												
Delitsch.	Eilenburg	2	3	2	5	4	6	11	7	"	"	
	Delitsch	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	"	"	
	Landberg	"	1	1	1	"	"	2	1	"	"	
	Plattes Land . . .	1	1	"	"	4	4	4	1	"	"	
Summe		4	6	4	8	10	13	21	12	"	"	

Mechanische Künstler und Handwerker.

Zimmer-, Schilder-, Roulexmaler, Anstreicher, Vergol- der, Stäfler, Stuk- kateur, Goldleisten- und Goldrahmen- macher.		Lackirer aller Art, als: Blech-, Holz-, Tuch- etc.		Bildhauer, Kupfer- stecher, Formstecher, Formschneider und Ciseleure.		Grobschmiede aller Art, als: Groß-, Halb-, Wullen-, Pfannen-, Ketten-, Senzen- etc. Schmiede.		Schlosser, worunter auch Zirkel-, Zeug-, Bohr-, Säge-, Messer-, Nagel-, Büchsen- schmiede, Sporer, Feilenbauer, Instru- mentenschleifer, Schweireuschleifer und Maschinenbauer.		Gürtler-, Braceur-, Neugold-, Neu- silber-Arbeiter, Metallknopfmacher und Schwerdtfeiger.		Mühlbauer und Mühlendick- Arbeiter.	
Zahl der für eigene Rechnung arbeitenden Personen.	Gehülten und Lehrlinge.	Zahl der für eigene Rechnung arbeitenden Personen.	Gehülten und Lehrlinge.	Zahl der für eigene Rechnung arbeitenden Personen.	Gehülten und Lehrlinge.	Meister, oder für eigene Rechnung arbeitende Personen.	Gehülten und Lehrlinge.	Meister, oder für eigene Rechnung arbeitende Personen.	Gehülten und Lehrlinge.	Meister, oder für eigene Rechnung arbeitende Personen.	Gehülten und Lehrlinge.	Zahl der für eigene Rechnung arbeitenden Personen.	Gehülten und Lehrlinge.
85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.	97.	98.
1	2	»	»	»	»	6	14	18	23	»	»	»	»
2	»	»	»	»	»	5	17	17	20	»	»	»	»
»	»	»	»	»	»	5	6	5	7	»	»	»	»
1	»	»	»	»	»	3	6	4	2	»	»	»	»
1	1	»	»	»	»	6	7	5	6	»	»	»	»
5	3	»	»	»	1	79	84	63	67	»	»	»	»
1	2	»	»	»	»	3	6	8	9	1	»	»	»
3	»	»	»	»	»	3	4	5	6	»	»	»	»
»	»	»	»	1	»	5	1	4	5	»	»	1	»
»	»	»	»	»	»	1	»	2	3	»	»	3	9
»	»	»	»	»	»	72	86	12	14	»	»	»	»
4	2	»	»	1	»	84	97	31	37	1	»	4	9
58	52	18	20	6	8	22	55	87	178	10	7	1	»
3	»	»	»	»	»	8	18	11	26	»	»	1	2
4	4	»	»	»	»	5	25	8	49	»	»	»	»
65	56	18	20	6	8	35	98	106	253	10	7	2	2
2	2	»	»	»	»	4	7	5	8	»	»	»	2
2	2	»	»	»	»	72	74	8	7	»	»	»	2
2	2	»	»	»	»	76	81	13	15	»	»	»	2
2	4	»	»	»	»	4	6	6	7	1	»	1	»
»	»	»	»	»	»	4	4	3	1	»	»	»	»
»	»	»	»	»	»	4	7	3	2	»	»	»	»
»	»	»	»	»	»	5	2	2	»	»	»	»	»
»	»	»	»	»	»	4	3	3	1	»	»	»	»
»	»	»	»	»	»	41	35	3	3	»	»	»	»
2	4	»	»	»	»	62	57	20	14	1	»	1	»
6	2	4	»	»	»	17	23	26	25	4	3	»	»
6	1	»	»	»	»	13	12	24	21	2	»	1	1
»	»	»	»	»	»	3	1	1	»	»	»	»	»
»	»	1	»	»	»	41	27	6	»	»	»	1	2
12	3	4	1	»	»	74	63	57	50	6	4	2	3
4	4	1	2	»	»	9	9	7	7	1	»	1	»
»	1	»	»	1	1	24	18	11	17	1	»	»	»
4	5	1	2	1	1	33	27	18	24	2	»	1	»
18	8	3	4	1	2	18	35	34	25	5	3	1	3
1	»	»	»	»	»	3	4	6	7	»	»	»	»
1	»	»	»	»	»	3	4	7	2	»	»	»	»
»	»	»	»	»	»	3	3	1	1	»	»	»	»
»	»	»	»	»	»	4	1	2	»	»	»	»	»
»	»	»	»	»	»	52	20	2	2	»	»	»	»
20	8	3	4	1	2	83	73	52	37	5	3	1	3
155	104	26	26	11	10	281	408	558	651	31	19	16	18
5	5	1	1	3	1	926	744	100	86	1	»	9	14
160	109	27	27	14	11	1,207	1,152	658	737	32	19	25	32
2	1	»	»	»	»	8	15	30	41	4	3	»	1
1	»	»	»	»	»	7	4	21	30	4	3	»	»
»	»	»	»	»	»	3	3	5	5	»	»	»	»
»	»	»	»	»	»	119	65	3	2	»	»	»	12
3	1	»	»	»	»	137	87	59	78	8	6	»	13

36*
(B 20

Fingerringe, goldene, 3
 Goldarbeiter
 Goldfärber
 Goldketten 5
 Goldpolirer
 Goldprobirer
 Gold- und Silberarbeiter

Gold- und Silberschmiede
Goldwaaren B
Goldwaarenfitter
Goldwaarenputzer
Granatschmuck B
Juwelenarbeiter
Juwelenfasser

Juweliere
Knopf F (in Gold u. Silber)
Kreuze, goldene u. silberne,
B f
Manschetten- und Hemden-
Knöpfe, goldene und
silberne. B f

Medaillons und Broschen,
goldene und silberne. B f
Ohrringe, goldene, B f
Orden f
Ring f (in Gold u. Silber)
Schmuckwaaren, goldene und
silberne. B f

Silberarbeiter
Silberpolirer
Silberwaaren ♂
Steinfasser
Tafelgeräthe ♂

B 21 Sonstige Verarbeitung edler Metalle (Gold- und Silberschläger, Drahtzieher), Münzstätten und Prägeanstalten

Agraffen F
 Bijouteriewaaren, goldene
 und silberne, B f
 Blattgold und Blattsilber f
 Profathwaaren F
 Bäcklein B
 Chalons, goldene und
 silberne, B f
 Doubléwaaren F
 Drahtspinner (für Gold
 und Silber)
 Drahtzieher (f. Gold und
 Silber)
 Edelmetallpräger
 Feingoldschläger
 Feilgranarbeiter

Flitterhirschfläger
 Flitterhölzer
 Galerien, galbene u. rüb., 2
 Gelbfärbmacher
 Gelbfärbmittel
 Goldbortenmacher für ge-
 wirkte Waren
 Goldbündelermacher
 Goldbraut f.
 Goldbrautspinnern, -gießer
 Goldbrautwaaren f.
 Goldgepinus f.
 Goldglätter
 Goldkittmacher
 Goldplattirer
 Goldrefiner

Goldschläger
Gold- und Silberdrahtzieher
Gold- und Silber-Gefäß-
schmelzereien
Gold- und Silber-Plättlein-
schläger
Gold- und Silberbeschleifer
Gold- und Silberpinnereien
und •Webereien
Gold- und Silberstricker
Gold- u. Silberwalzgeschäfte
Goldwäcker
Rechtsgeschäfte
Ketten, Kettenbeschläge, Ge-
hänge u., goldene und
silberne. 34

Rührschmelzer
 Rührgefäße
 Rührmühlen
 Leonische Waaren, B f
 Medaillenprägenstalten (für
 Medaillen aus edlen Me-
 tallen)
 Metallschläger f. edle Metalle
 Münzpräger,
 Münzstätten
 Plättleinschläger
 Prägenstalten für edle Me-
 talle
 Silberbortenmacher
 Silberwaß f

Silberdrahtspinner, -zieher
Silberdrahtwaaren f
Silberpresser
Silberschläger
Silberspinner
Silberstricker
Silberwirker
Treffen f
Zulawaaren f
Uhrbügel, Uhrhaken,
ketten, Uhrschlüssel,
dene und silberne, v
Zergoldder und Versilber:

B 22 Aufschmiede.

Reßeländer
Reßler

Russenkläger

Rupferschmiede

Rupferwaaren, grobe, B f

Rotbühlmiede

B 23. Zieh- und Gießgießer.

Gelbzieher

Refininggewichte &

Messungsgießer

Rothnieker

B 24 3inngrößer.

Rannengießer
Löffelgießer (=Präger)
Rinndrehkessel

Binnfiguren &
Binngießer

Binnfurywaaren B
Binnlichtformen B

Zinnlöffel 5
Zinnkessel 5

Binnispraken B
Binnmoeren B

B 25 Herstellung von Spielwaren aus Metall.

Blechspielwaaren F
Blei- und Zinnspielwaaren F

Rinderjähel 2
Rindertrommel

Spielwaren aus Metall, B

Stimmgeber

Rinniglesmaren &

B 36 Sonstige Verarbeitung unedler Metalle, mit Ausnahme von Eisen.

Aluminiumwaaren & (mit
 Ausnahme von Schreib-
 federn)
 Blattmetall &
 Bleidraht &
 Bleispielen &
 Bleischießohr &
 Bleigießer
 Bleitungel &
 Bleitungelpresser
 Bleiplomben &
 Bleisäure &
 Blei- und Zinnrohr &
 Bleinwaaren &
 Bleigießer
 Drahtspinner für Kupfer
 Drahtgießer für Kupfer

Fensterblei F
 Füller F
 Galbanifeyre
 Galvanoplastische Anstalten
 Galvanoplastische Waaren W
 Gefchmeibemacher
 Glanzgdmacher
 Glanzroß F
 Hagel F
 Kugel F
 Kugelpresse
 Kupferdrahtspinner, -zieher
 Kupferwaaren, feine, B f
 Leinwand
 Metallarbeiter
 Metallbraut W
 Metalldreher

Metallgießer
Metallhammerwerke
Metallkassel F
Metallplastiker
Metallpolirer
Metallschablonen F
Metallschmelzer
Metallschneider
Nickelblech F
Nickellatten F
Nickelwaaren F
Patronenhülsen F
Pfeifenbeschlag F
Pfeifendeckmacher
Plaquewaaren F
Plattirer

Plattwaaren &
Blouwen &
Blombengießer
Brägenplatten (ausgenom-
men für edle Metalle)
Schrot &
Silberimitationswaaren &
Silberplattir
Spallier
Sporenmacher
Sporer
Stantol &
Stantoldöfen &
Stantolpfafel &
Stantolſchläger
Tuben &

Verniedelungsanstalten
 Verzinker
 Verzinner
 Zindbraht B
 Zindgießer
 Zinformament B
 Zindprägeanstalten
 Zindringel F
 Zindwaaren F
 Zindbraht B
 Zindfolien F
 Zindhüllen F
 (farben)
 Zinnladirer
 Zinnmaler
 Zinnfchläger

B 27 Erzgießer, Glockengießer.

Bildgießerei
Bronzegießer

Graničar

Blindenraster

Wiederherstellung

Glossenschleifen